

SPL

SPL'ETFULLY. *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.
Twice tall Eudine, *spitefully* forsworn!
That intal beast like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

Vaneffa fat,
Scarce list'ning to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down;
At last the *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*

SPL'ETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity;
desire of vexing.
It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent
search after truth. *Keil against Burnet.*

SPL'ETED. *adj.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length.
Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*,
may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

SPL'ITTER. *n. f.* [from *spit*.]
1. One who puts meat on a spit.
2. One who spits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Answorth.*

SPL'ITTLE. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *spital*, and therefore better
written *spital*, or *spital*.] Hospital. It is still retained in
Scotland.

To the *spittle* go,
And from the poud'ring tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cistid's kind. *Shakef. H. V.*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous fores,
Would cast the gorge at, this embalms and spices
To th' April-day again. *Shakef. Timon.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*
SPL'ITTLE. *n. f.* [procelian, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth.
The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*

Menas and Aty in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the
arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*

A genius for all stations fit,
Whose meanest talent is his wit;
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

SPL'ITVENOM. *n. f.* [from *spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the
mouth.
The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the
annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *splanchnologie*, French; *σπλάνχνα* and
λόγος.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Diid.*

TO SPLASH. *v. a.* [from *plaska*, Swedish.] They have both an affi-
nity with *plash*. To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY. *adj.* [from *plash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to
daub.

SPLA'YFOOT. *adj.* [from *splay* or *display* and *foot*.] Having the foot
turned inward.
Though still some traces of our rustick vein,
And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain. *Pepe.*

SPLA'YMOUTh. *n. f.* [from *splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by
design.
All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadst thou but Janus-like a face behind,
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPL'EN. *n. f.* [from *splen*, Latin.]
1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely
known. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy.
If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the
short ribs, you may conclude the *splen* wounded. *Wifeman.*

2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.
If she must teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And he a thwart distatur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakespeare.*

Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids
Those tears to illue, which swell my eye-lids.
All envy'd; but the Thetysian brethren show'd
The least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and four distain. *Pepe.*

3. A fit of anger.
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And ere a man hath power to say, behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*

4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.
Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pepe.*
Bodies chang'd to recent fomis by *spleen*. *Pepe.*

SPL

SPL'ENED. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Deprived of the spleen,
Animals *splened* grow falacious. *Arbutnot.*

SPL'ENFUL. *adj.* [from *splen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful;
melancholy.
The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down;
Myself have calm'd their *splendful* mutiny. *Shak. H. VI.*

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,
Now long to execute their *splendful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the
sea, the whistling of the wind is better music to contented
minds than the opera to the *splendful*. *Pepe.*

SPL'ENLESS. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. Ob-
solete.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we fetcht
The fyren's ile; a *splendful* wind to stretch
Her wings to wait us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

SPL'ENWORT. *n. f.* [from *splen* and *wort*.] Miltwaste. A plant.
The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pin-
nule are eared at their basis. *Miller.*

Safe pass'd the guine through this fantastick band,
A branch of healing *splendwort* in his hand. *Pepe.*

SPL'ENY. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Angry; peevish.
What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *splenny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

SPL'ENDENT. *adj.* [from *splendens*, Latin.] Shining; glossy; having
lustre.
They assign'd them names from some remarkable qualities,
that is very observable in their red and *splendent* planets. *Brown.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density,
reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opaque and
splendent as it's possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPL'ENDID. *adj.* [from *splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Latin.] Showy;
magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade:
Fast by his side Pistratus lay spread,
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pepe's Odyssey.*

SPL'ENDIDLY. *adv.* [from *splendid*.] Magnificently; sump-
tuously; pompously.
Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet when you
handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be
denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *Mere.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

He, of the royal store
Splendidly frugal, his whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

SPL'ENDOUR. *n. f.* [from *splendour*, French; *splendor*, Latin.]
1. Lustre; power of shining.
Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be
a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind,
looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour*
is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of
silver. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks.*

The first symptoms are a chiliness, a certain *splendour* or
shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbutnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.
Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found
no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them,
than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and
retinue. *South's Sermons.*

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. *Pepe.*

SPL'ENETICK. *adj.* [from *spleneticus*, French.] Troubled with the
spleen; fretful; peevish.
Horace purged himself from these *splenetic* reflections in
odes and epodes, before he undertook his satyrs. *Dryden.*

This daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look at
you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splen-
tick*. *Taylor.*

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetic*? *Pepe.*

SPL'ENICK. *adj.* [from *splenique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging
to the *spleen*.
Suppose the *spleen* obstructed in its lower parts and *splenick*
anch, a potent heat causeth the organism to boil. *Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its
extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open
into the trunks of the *splenick* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPL'ENISH. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Fretful; peevish.
You must engage,
Somewhat to cool your *splendish* rage,
Your grievous thirst, and to allwage,
That first you drink this liquor. *Dryden.*

SPL'ENITIVE. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not
in use.
Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SPL'ENT. *n. f.* [Or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Italian.]
Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling,
which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it
grows big spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one,
it is called a single *splint*; but when there is another opposite to
it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or
pinned *splint*. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO SPLICE. *v. a.* [from *splicen*, Dutch; *splico*, Latin.] To join the
two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other
matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its
place.
The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splinters*, which
not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these
some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up
in linen cloths. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO SPLINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To secure by splinters.
This broken joint intreat her to *splint*, and this crack of
your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.
SPLINTER. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.
He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of
Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.
A plain indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the
small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form,
and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened
with small bars on both sides. *Grew's Museum.*

TO SPLINTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into
fragments.
TO SPLIFF. *v. a.* pret. *splift*. [from *splitten*, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.
Do't, and thou halt the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *spliff'st* thine own. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Mine own tongue *spliffs* what it speaks. *Shakespeare.*

That self-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Spliffed the heart. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To *spliff* thy fire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

When cold Winter *spliffs* the rocks in twain,
He strips the bearsfoot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *spliff* a helmet of
iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *spliffs*
and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some
miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.
Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and
their metaphysics the skill of *spliffing* an hair, of distinguish-
ing without a difference. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered,
diluted, and *spliffed*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two
crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn
shew he *spliffs* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh, would it please the gods to *spliff*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wife, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.
God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in
an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will
be irrecoverably *spliffed*. *Deacy of Piety.*

Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *spliff* or stranded high;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible
power *spliffs* their councils, and smites their most refined poli-
cies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

TO SPLITT. *v. n.*
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.
A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *spliffs* asunder by con-
gealed water. *Boyle.*

What is't to me,
Who never fall on her wishful sea,

SPL

SPL'ENITIVE. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not
in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SPL'ENT. *n. f.* [Or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Italian.]
Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling,
which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it
grows big spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one,
it is called a single *splint*; but when there is another opposite to
it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or
pinned *splint*. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO SPLICE. *v. a.* [from *splicen*, Dutch; *splico*, Latin.] To join the
two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other
matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its
place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splinters*, which
not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these
some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up
in linen cloths. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO SPLINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To secure by splinters.

This broken joint intreat her to *splint*, and this crack of
your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.

SPLINTER. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of
Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.
A plain indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the
small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form,
and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened
with small bars on both sides. *Grew's Museum.*

TO SPLINTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into
fragments.

TO SPLIFF. *v. a.* pret. *splift*. [from *splitten*, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou halt the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *spliff'st* thine own. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Mine own tongue *spliffs* what it speaks. *Shakespeare.*

That self-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Spliffed the heart. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To *spliff* thy fire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

When cold Winter *spliffs* the rocks in twain,
He strips the bearsfoot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *spliff* a helmet of
iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *spliffs*
and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some
miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.
Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and
their metaphysics the skill of *spliffing* an hair, of distinguish-
ing without a difference. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered,
diluted, and *spliffed*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two
crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn
shew he *spliffs* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh, would it please the gods to *spliff*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wife, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.
God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in
an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will
be irrecoverably *spliffed*. *Deacy of Piety.*

Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *spliff* or stranded high;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible
power *spliffs* their councils, and smites their most refined poli-
cies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

TO SPLITT. *v. n.*
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *spliffs* asunder by con-
gealed water. *Boyle.*

What is't to me,
Who never fall on her wishful sea,

If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the malt *spliffs*, and threaten wrack? *Driden.*

The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *spliffs*. *Blackmore.*

Each had a gravity would make you *spliff*,
And shook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pepe.*

2. To be broken against rocks.
After our ship did *spliff*,
When you, and the poor number fav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakespeare.*

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers
daily *spliff*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and pro-
jector are cast away. *Addison's Spectator.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that
we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *spliff*. *Gulliver.*

SPL'ITTER. *n. f.* [from *splitt*.] One who splits.
How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

TO SPOIL. *v. a.* [from *spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]
1. To rob; to take away by force.
Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in
yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Heb.*

This mount
With all his verdure *spoilt*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods.
Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard
of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled*
of all that they had. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoilt* the field. *Prior.*

My sons their old unhappy fire despise,
Spoilt of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pepe.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly
spoil, *spoil*, Saxon.]
Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain
deceit. *Col. ii. 8.*

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

TO SPOIL. *v. n.*
1. To practice robbery or plunder.
England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which,
lurking in woods, used often to break forth to rob and *spoil*.
Spenser on Ireland.

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Pf. xlv. 14.*

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.
He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples,
had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he
used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *n. f.* [from